AGO AND STILL GIVE IT.

Br. Fenkes the First White Man to See the Annual Sunke Performance of the Hopis in Arizona -Given Only Once a Year-Meaning of the Strange Drama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. - Here is the oldest vaudeville show on record. It was devised in America probably centuries ago. before the advent of Columbus and has since been enacted annually in one of the wildest oases of the great Arizona desert, where it has just been discovered by one of Uncle Sam's scientists. Savages were the playwrights, are the actors and constitute the audiences.

(The only white man who ever witnessed fuls performance is Dr. J. W. Fewkes, a Government ethnologist, recently detailed to make a complete study of the Hopi Indians. He found the Hopis living just their ancestors lived centuries before Prey occupy three villages, Walpi, Hano and Sitcomovi on top of a steep mesa rising abruptly from the barren plains of northeastern Arizona. Their drama is a strange mixture of vaudeville and religious ceremonial, but Dr. Fewkes finds in 13 many parallels with the theatrical perormances of races higher than the Amerlean savage.

This strange drama, which I witnessed Malpi, occurs there one night each year," said Dr. Fewkes. "It is a continuous performance, lasting from 9 P. M. until midnight. Every one in the tribe is welcome. No one pays admission. The actors

come. No one pays admission. The actors receive no pay. The play consists of six acts. Those participating in one appear in hone of the others. A dark subterranean chamber serves as the theatre.

"I entered this underground chamber by a ladder through a hatchway in the roof. The audience, mostly women and children, were gathered in one end of the dungeon-like room. We all squatted about on the floor. No seats were previded. The end of the chamber reserved for the stage was bunk beneath that serving as the auditorium. Thus, in reality, the audience sat upon the stage; the actors performed in the pit. A fire burning in front of the latter division served as the footlights. It was continually fed by two old men. The heat was intense and the atmosphere stifling.

"The overture to the first act was the weird hooting of a voice at the batchway. A moment later a ball of meal dropped through that opening, and fed upon the floor, close by the fireplace. This signal announced the arrival of the first group of

by surrounding the burning twigs with their brankets. Pown the ladder came a procession of masked men, concealing procession of masked men, concealing various objects in blankets and carrying a cloth curtain rolled upon long poles. They took their places in the vacant end of the chamber where were heard have chamber, where were heard busy prepara-tions. At a given signal the fire tenders thopped their blankets and resumed their

The fire being thus uncovered, we be held an imitation field of corn, composed of row after row of small clay cones, to represent tills, holding corn sprouts a few inches tall. Behind these rose a curtain or scenery, extending almost from ceiling to floor and wall to wall. This was weirdly painted with highly colored pictures of men, women, birds, clouds, lightning, fall-ing rain, &c. Across the screen extended ing rain, &c. Across the screen extended a row of circular disks, each decorated with a symbolic picture of the rising sun. Men in grotesque masks and ceremonia kilts were grouped on either side. One disguised as a woman, bore in one hand masks and ceremonia disguised as a woman, bore in one hand a basket tray of meal and in the other an

"He wore a black helmet crested with "He wore a black helmet crested with feathers, a coil of hair suspended over each side of his face and a long bang of red horse hair covering his forehead. Small crescents indicated the eyes and mouth. All of the masked men, except the figure, fined in a song. Suddenly there issued from behind the scenes a hoarse roar, made by a concealed actor blowing through a hollow gourd. Immediately each circular disk across the curtain opened upcular disk across the curtain opened up-ward, like a flap. Through each of the six openings thus revealed came the hideous head of an artificial serpent, with goggle-cular disk across of bank feathers and a mouth with sharp teeth

and protruding tongue.

"The six great serpents squirmed out and threatened the spectators until they exposed four or five feet of their bodies, ted black on their backs and white on paisted black on their backs and white on their undersides. In cadence with the chorus of masked men they moved back and forth, raised and wagged their heads, bit viciously at one another and darted at

"Suddenly they lowered their heads to the floor, swept their noses across the miniature cornfield and knocked over all of the clay hills. After this one of the middle serpents, larger than those at the sides and adorned with several udders, nursed the smaller ones. Meanwhile there was loud roaring on the part of the gourd-blower behind the scenery and wild excitement among the audience. Some threw meal at the scripents and uttered prayers. Others shouted

"The masked figure disguised as a woman presented to the reptiles his tray of meal."

presented to the reptiles his tray of meal.

Satisfied by this they gradually backed out through the openings in the screen.

The man behind the scenes did himself proud in the opening of a final, deafening roar and the chamber became silent. roar and the chamber became silent.

The overturned cornhills, still holding
their plants, were distributed among the
audience. The fire-tenders over tience. The fire-tenders once more sed their blankets to darken the chamber until the scenery was rolled up and the

\*The second act was a dance by several men wearing masks representing buffalo heads, with side horns and manes of black wool. They carried zig zag slats

buffalo heads, with side horns and manes of black wool. They carried zig-zag slats of wood representing thunderholts and were accompanied by a man and boy masked and otherwise bedecked to represent eagles. While the buffaloes danced to the beat of a drum the eagles vibrated before them and uttered bird calls.

"The third act consisted of a song and dance, to the beat of a drum, by a group of actors in ceremonial kilts and helmethaped masks. They were accompanied by two men, disguised as women, to represent their mother and grandmother. The latter, known as the spider woman, wore a closely niting mask with black face, white crescent-shaped eyes and white hair made of raw cotton. He gracefully danced and postured his body and arms in front white crescent-shaped eyes and whate had made of raw cotton. He gracefully danced and postured his body and arms in front of the other actors. At the conclusion of the act and while his companions were filing out, he distributed corn and melon seeds among the spectators. "The fourth act, after a quarter-hour's interfusision, was preceded by strange cries from the hatchway. Down the ladder came

from the hatchway. Down the ladder came a man in a shatby mask covered with vertical zig-zag lines and bearing a heavy bundle on his back. He pretended to slip at each rung of the ladder, but ultimately reached the floor without accident. From his bundle he produced a meal-grinding stone which he arranged upon the floor. rtone, which he arranged upon the floor before the fireplace. He took his seat at the side while another man descended in the same manner and placed a second stone beside the first.

the same manner and placed a second stone beside the first.

"Two masked girls in white blankets followed. Facing the fire they knell at the stones in the posture of grinding. After them entered a charus of masked men, who took places a the rear and sang as they moved in a solemn dance. The girls rubbed their mealing-stones back and forth, in endence with the song. Then some of the masked men, kneeling, held an animated conversation with the fire tenders concerning the skill of the girls, and from that to time crossed the room to put pinches of the meal in the incusts of the fire tenders and aridiosce. The girls rose, danesd, poctared as I extended first one and they held sare tense.

belt sorth ear.

"The fifth and began with the descent into the chamber of a procession of masked men. As they entered with their stage properties, the firstender again shielded the light. At the given signal, when the blankets were dropped, the first and procession of upon another instation cornfield, similar to that some in the first and. In the law is the descharge of a double-arrelled gut, there is no constitution to the first and in the law is the descharge of a double-arrelled gut.

OLDEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW. If aps decorated with sun emblems. Turkey feathers lined these openings and radiated from them like rays of the rising sun.

This screen was held in place by two naked men wearing upon their heads naked men wearing upon their heads closely fitting cloth bags, having two bulging knobs—with a hole in each—for eyes and a similar knob for a snout. Other nude men, similarly masked, stood before the scenery. All of these naked creatures were known as mudheads. Those in front of the screen began a vigorous cance.

were known as mudheads. Those in front of the screen soon began a vigorous dance, accompanied by rears from behind.

"Soon the flaps of the circular openings lifted to admit two hideous snake figures, larger than those seen in the first act, but similarly constructed. They thrust their heads forward, exposing several feet of their bodies; darted back and forth, swayed from side to side, bit viciously now at the audience, then at each other. All this while deep rears, supposed to be their voices, resounded from behind the screen. They again demolished the imitation field of corn.

of corn.

"A naked mudhead stepped forward, grasped one serpent by the head and wrestled with the monster, which ultimately sent him sprawling upon the floor. A second mudhead came forward to conquer second mudhead came forward to conquer the serpent, but was similarly thrown. A youthful mudhead then mounted the great snake and rode astride its neck. Finally the serpents contracted their bodies and withdrew their heads through the flaps and the scenery. The act then ended amid a prolonged roar behind the screen. The fire was again darkened, while the paraphernalla of the actors was packed up and removed.

up and removed.

"When the light was uncovered at the be-"When the light was uncovered at the be-ginning of the sixth and last act, it re-vealed two vases surrounded by a semi-circle of squatting mudheads. In the fore-ground stood a third minature field of corn. The mudheads began to sing, and suddenly four semi-circular flaps cover-ing the priffur of each vase were seen to and suddenly four semi-circular flaps covering the orifice of each vase were seen to turn back. Out of the two vases slowly emerged two additional serpent figures, moved by hidden strings, brought over the rafters of the chamber. Thus were the effigies made to move backward and forward, rise and fall, or approach each other. Their heads were drawn to the floor and made to overturn the corn hills as in the first and fifth acts.

"They struggled with each other and performed various gyrations. Their performance was very realistic. In the din light of the chamber the strings were in-

light of the chamber the strings were invisible. The serpents appeared to rise from their vases. The men who manipulight of the chamber the strings were invisible. The serpents appeared to rise from their vases. The men who manipulated the strings skilfully concealed their motions. I suspect that some of the strings were fastened to rattles used by the surrounding mudheads. At the conclusion of the act the big snakes sank into their vases and the song of the grotesque chorus ceased. The paraphernalia were hidden in blankets and carried to another of the nine subterranean chambers in the mesa.

"Thus, while we were witnessing these exhibitions in the one chamber, the six sets of actors passed in turn from one chamber.

of actors passed in turn from one chamber to another, repeating their performance nine times in the course of the night. The

nine times in the course of the night. The show could thus be witnessed by all of the fee Hopis comprising the population of the three adjoining pueblos. It is safe to say that all the people on the mesa saw the show at one place or another.

"At midnight, when those in authority closed the primitive theatres, the serpent figures were disjointed, carried to hidden crypts in the houses of the actors, placed in iars and therein scaled tight with clay. Thus concealed from sight, they must be hidden until the time allotted for the next annual performance.

annual performance.
The bends of the serpent effigies are made of gourds and painted. Their goggle eyes are small buckskin bags. Their teeth are cut in and are painted red. The tongues are red leather straps. Their bodies are are red scatter straps. Their codies are series of hoops, over which is stretched cotton cloth, painted black on top and white underneath, with a red stripe at the dividing line. Through the hoops runs a central stick, by which the figure is manipu-

central stick, by which the figure is manipulated from behind the screen.

"Some years there are nine acts. In one a man seen struggling with a huge serpent effigy, which entwines itself about his body and neck, really has one of his arms inside the serpent. He deceives the spectators by wearing a false arm attached to his shoulder. In some years the actors his shoulder. In some years the actors substitute skilfully made marionettes, worked by strings, for the masked corn maids who grind in the fourth act. The kneeling marionettes, surrounded by a wooden frame work, bend their bodies backwooden frame work, bend their codes cack-ward and forward while grinding their meal upon miniature stones placed before them. Occasionally one of the figures raises a hand to her face. While the marionettes grind two bird effigies walk back and forth along the top bar of the

"The great serpent is associated with the Hopi version of the flood. They say that in ancient times it emerged from beneath in ancient times it emerged from beneath the plaza of their ancestor's pueblo and rose to the sky, drawing after him a great flood which submerged the entire land and which obliged the Hopis to seek refuge in the north. The flood could be stopped only by the sacrifice of a boy and a girl, children of their chiefs, whom the serpent monster carried back into the earth.

"The performance of the serpents in the vases partially represents this legend. The knocking over of the growing corn symbolizes the destruction of the crops which the serpent caused. The mudheads represent superhuman beings, who

heads represent superhuman beings, who could cause the corn to grow and who struggled with this giant serpent. The struggled with this glant sorpent. The play, as a whole, represents the contest of the early agricultural Hopis with super-natural powers which set their labors at naught. While catertaining these primi-tive people it also instructs them in the mysteries of their religion."

# Blocked Near Assimboine's Top-

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger Henry Grier Bryant, traveler and explorer, has just returned from a five weeks' trip in the Canadian Rockies. With Walter Dwight Wilcox, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, who has often traveled and made scientific investigations thereabouts, Mr. Bryant organized an expedition to explore the region around the head waters of the Elk and Palliser Rivers—a district covering about 2,000 square miles, which has

of the Elk and Palliser Rivers—a district covering about 2,000 square miles, which has remained a blank on the Government maps, and, if possible to make an attempt to ascend Mount Assiniboine, the Matterhorn of the Rockies.

The party, consisting of two Swiss guides three cowboys and fourteen horses, with provisions and supplies, beside Mr. Bryant and Mr. Wilcox, lett Banff, a station on the canadian Pacific, on July 21, and struck through the woods to the south and up the Spray River in the direction of Mount Assimboine. No one had ever succeeded in reaching the summit of this mountain, which is not down in the Government survey as being 12,000 feet high. Every attack on the mountain before had been made from the horth, but Mr. Bryant and his party decided to try it from the south, from which direction the ascent was believed to be easier. One of the Swiss guides was kicked by a horse hefore reaching the foot, and had to be left hehind.

Picking their way over stretches of show and rocks and keeping as much as possible under the overhanging ridges, so as to be protected from a possible avalanche, the party steadily pushed upward, but were brought to a standstill when only son feet from the top by a long traverse of show, over which it would have been foothardiness to attempt to pass. The expedition had reached 11,125 feet, however, the highest nount ever attained. Mr. Bryant says that it is only a question of time before the summit will be reached, but as their time was limited, the party was compelled to give it up.

## killed Stats-eight Ducks at One Shot. From the Galvesian Daily News.

From the Gallessian Duily News.

Sarine, Tea., Sept. 16—the duck shooting season has opened up in this portion of the coast country, but the prevalence of moscotiloses is making the sport less attractive than it otherwise would be, and as about the pot shooters. Iron spending as much time in the lakes and marsket is being sumplied with ducks, and they are plump and fulley, having fed and fatiened in the rice fields along the bayons to the north and west of here.

Several years and, when driving the mail and passenger stage between here and Gaivestan, on his return beine one afternoon, doe Marty bliest all dyeks in one of the lakes along the route is two laws and fifteen matures from the three he lossed shooting. A lit.

# UNIONS AND THE SILK TRADE.

DISCORD MADE IN THE MILLS AT AN ILL TIME FOR THEM.

Heavy Losses to Employers and Employed and Nothing Gained by Either Comments of the National Silk Association on Ill - Advised Strikes.

The year in the silk trade ending with June last was not a good one. The quantity of raw silk imported for the mills decreased from 10,965,098 pounds to 8,886,670, a reduction of more than 2,000,060 pounds, or about 19 per cent. on the importations of material in the previous year.

Competition was keener than ever before, and a very small margin of profit had to entirely. Few worked throughout the season on full time and had it not been for this shortening of production by the 36,000 broad looms and 7,000 ribbon looms now established in this country the supply of manufactured silk would have been i so greatly in excess of the demand here, that the industry would have been in a very bad way indeed

Yet, strangely enough, the labor unions chose this period of all others to make trouble in the silk mills. Though the small margin of profit at which business has been done has offered no business incentive to employ the looms and spindles constantly. the unions, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, seem to have done their best to throw cold water on the employers' natural desire to keep their mills open as long as possible by stirring up trouble among the workers and driving the mill owners into open hostility to labor organizations

kind. Silk Association of America, in its annual review of the industry, is moved to wonder at this remarkable attitude of the unions and to remark on the disof the unions and to remark on the dis-astrous effect upon employers and eta-ployed alike which has followed union aggressiveness in these ill hours for the trade. Two instances of union interfer-ence are cited by the association, one in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey. In both the results have been similar. A silk mili in Pennsylvania employing between 400 and 500 operatives, and with a monthly payroll of from \$3,000 to \$10,000, closed entirely from the middle of January

closed entirely from the middle of January to the middle of May this year, the official report of the association says, under these

in May, 1900, nine loom fixers were emplayed in the mill, those most competent receiving \$18 wages per week. Eight of these loom fixers belonged to an or-ganization formed by them within the preceding two years in connection with the Loom Fixers of America: the other loom fixer would not join, although they tried to get him in. The employers had been running the mill for fifteen years without discriminating against either union or non-union men, and no disturbance on account of labor had occurred within all

that time.
In May, last year, the eight union loom fixers notified their employers that they would not work any longer with the non-union man and would quit if they were required to work with him. They did not allege that the non-union man was incompetent, that there was any moral defect in his character, or that he had any con-tagious disease. They said they wanted him discharged because he had worked

against their union.

As business men the employers resisted this demand. They refused to discharge the non-union man. They asked the eight to continue to work, conceding, however, that if they did not like to work they could quit. They did that day and the firm set. quit. They did that day and the hem seabout obtaining other men to take the places of the eight who had voluntarily discharged themselves. They had considerable difficulty in getting and keeping a sufficient number to perform the work properly. For the sake of the principle they persevered, however. The involved, they persevered, however. The eight loom fixers were idle from that date so far as labor at their regular occupation in the nill was concerned, but they each

in the mill was concerned, but they each continuously thereafter for a year received 10 a week from the union.

That wasn't the end of the trouble. The eight were not idle in a propaganda and the employers were equally earnest in their resolution not to permit any labor union. dictate whom they should employ and whom they should not. Some of the opera-tives sided with the eight and in the ensuing six months were unionized into organiza-tions. There was a great deal of disorder tions. There was a great deal of disorder about the mill, and believing that the new organizations were formed for the purpose of demanding and securing the reemployment of the eight who had voluntarily resigned their jobs, the employers requested their employees not to attend these meetings and discharged several who became officers in the organizations.

In January a committee of the operatives demanded the reinstatement of the discharged employees. This was refused. Then a strike in every department of the mill was started, and the mill was closed.

mill was started, and the mill was closed, much to the disadvantage of every industry neeted with it

The strike lasted four months. Then an umpire, a judge of distinction, was selected to decide this mighty question of the loomto decide this mighty question of the foom-fixers. It was agreed that his decision should be final. Both sides were heard and then his decision was filed. It was that five of the original loom fixers should be reinstated and four of the new ones re-tained. Three of the five were not especially

tained. Three of the five were not capscially obnoxious to the employers and the remaining two had learned their trades in the mill. Two out of the four had been helpers for four years to these two.

The umptre said in his decision that he had been guided by the desire to select men who "can work together in peace."
The Silk Association report summarizes the results in this way.

"Thus ended a long strike which was yearly expressive to those directly con-

vastly expensive to those directly concerned, and to others indirectly concerned, but which in its outcome does not adjudicate the principle for which it was fought. The settlement was a compromise, and can be accepted only as such. Perhaps the contemples principles represented in the contending principles represented in this struggle will be fought out some day to a finish, but if they are the record will be a long one of wos to human hearts, of financial loss to both labor and capital, and of considerable loss to acquired prop-

"The saleint features of this particular case may be summarized as follows: Eight men out of employment as loom fixers for one year, eight men receiving \$10 weekly from the union for one year, mill labor excited and partly disorganized for one year and between 400 and 500 control of the cover four operatives absolutely idle for over four months, loss in wages, \$40,000; a number of persons insulted, a few beaten and more scandalized, the public peace broken arrests made and fines imposed.

to be reinstated after the lapse of a year, and that the other three shall not be re-

instated. The silk troubles in New Jersey cited in the report have figured extensively in the newspapers. It has been told how the employees of one of two mills operated by a single firm struck on the refusal of their demand to be paid by piecework, how they induced the employees of the other will be supported below following. to support them and how following persecution of non-union workers took the places of the strikers the courts have interfered with the result.

who took the places of the strikers the State courts have interiered with the result, that terms in juil are in prospect for many of the strikers.

"The test of endurance is the most satisfy-ing test to which we in the United States are accustomed, says the silk association, commenting on this phase of the troubles." Decreines full or stand as that test decides them. Public remains associational law units them. Public epiaton, society and law units in the American doctrine of liberty and personal rights to the individual. It seems plainly evident that in the labor controversies of to-day the personal rights of individuals who desire to work outside of individuals who desire to work outside of trade and the advertiser graps the benefit by this association. After the control of the

rights of those members of trade unions who themselves refuse to work and unite to prevent others from doing so, are not one and the same thing, should not be confounded, and that the American judiciary will eventually deal with each on their merits.

# MONKEY STORIES.

India's Sacred Simians, Wise Baboons and an Intelligent Chimpanzee. From the London Giobs.

entellus monkey is the most sacred of all in India. It is gray above and nutty brown below, long-legged and active, a thief and an impudent robber. In one of the Indian cities they became such a nui-sance that the faithful determined to catch and send away some hundreds. This was done, and the boly mankeys were deported covered carts and released many miles of. But the monkeys were too elever. be reckoned on. Some mills succumbed ing thoroughly enjoyed their ride, they all entirely. Few worked throughout the refused to part with the carts, and, hopping and grimeeing, came leaping all the way back beside them to the city, grateful for their outing. One city obtained leave to kill the monkeys; but the next city then sued them for "killing their deceased an-cestors." in these monkey-infested cities. if one man wishes to spite another, he throws a few handfuls of rice on the roof of his house about the rainy season. The monkeys come, find the rice, and quietly lift of many of the tiles and throw tham away, seeking more

rice in the interstices.

The only manamals which thoroughly understand combination for defence as well as attack are the baboons, but Brehn, the Germann and the combination of the com stand combination for defence as well as attack are the baboons, but Brehm, the German traveller, gives a charming story of genuine courage and self-sacrifice shown by one. His hunting dogs gave chase to a troop which was retreating to some cliffs and cut off a very young one, which ran up on to a rock, only just out of reach of the dogs. An old maic baboon saw this and came alone to the rescue. Slowly and deliberately he descended, crossed the open space, and, stamping his hands on the ground, showing his teeth, and backed by the furious barks of the rest of the baboons, he disconcerted and cowed these savage dogs, climbed on to the rock, picked up the baby and carried him back safely. If the dogs had attacked the old patriarch his tribe would probably have helped him. Burchell, the naturalist after whom flurchell's zebra is named, let his dogs chase a troop. The baboons turned on them, killed one on the spot by biting through the great blood vessels of the neck and laid bare the ribs of another. The Cape Dutch in the old colony would rather let their dogs bait a lion than a troop of baboons. The rescue of the intant chacua, which Brehm saw himself, is a remarkable, and, indeed, the most incontestable instance of the exhibition of courage and self-sacrifice by a male animal.

Any account of chimpanzees would be in-

Any account of chimpanzees would be in Any account of chimpanzees would be insupplete without a reference to Soily, the
ost educated of her order. Saily, who lived
the Zon for over six years, learned to
ant perfectly up to vix and less perfectly
ten she could also destinguish white from
y other color, but if other colors were
essetted her she failed, apparently from
or-blundness. Of this ape the late Dr
d Romanes wrote with something more
in the enthusiasm of a dever man pursuing
syorite theme.

than the enthusiasm of a clever man pursuing a fuvorite theme.

"Her incelligence was conspicuously displayed by the remarkable degree in which she was able to understand the meaning of spoken largunge a degree fully caual to that presented by an infant, a few mouths before emerating from infancy, and therefore higher than that which is presented by any brute, so far, at least, as I have evidence to show. She was taught to count by means of picking up straws and being rewarded, which the correct number asked for had been given with a piece of fruit sally rarely made mistakes up to five but above five and up to ten, to which one of the keepers endeavored to advance her education, the result is uncertain. It is evident that she enderstands the words seven, eight, nine and ten to betoken numbers higher than those below them. When she was asked for any number over six ander ich. She sometimes doubled over a straw to make it present two ends, and was supposed thus to hasten the attainment of her task.

scandalized, the public peace broken arrests made and fines imposed.

The eight loom fixers who originated the trouble were members of a labor union with the knowledge of their employers, and the employers never attempted to break their union or to discharge them for that cause. Yet harmony cound he restored only by a compromise which designated five of the original icom fixers to be reinstated after the larges of a vest, to be reinstated after the larges of a vest. the train might pass over them, smashing flat the pieces of money as a mark of identification in years to come. This practice was not confined to any marticular point or crowd but was included in generally all along the route. The instituted coins were and displayed with much price At some stations, according to the train conductors, so many coins were placed on the rails that it caused a slight jar to the cars as they jarsed over them.

Coins of different denominations aggregating at least several hundred dollars were stream along the track at I man Station been these tribe hunters assumed to appreciate classical of making a rush for their income workers like the result for many of the limit of the strain has prompted a single person of the Shadesside district placed a to States sociation, troubles, decides and ordinates and when he picked up he coin he states it would execute the most prominent and ecosystems the small portion of it supped off as if done by a known its large collection.

How Kutsch was Wrested From the Turks and Annexed to Montenegro - A Story Albanian Border Warfare

From the London Deily Grephic In recent years one of the most striking figures in Montenegrin history is Voivode Marko. Born in Medun in 1820, he came of very humble parentage; his clan, the Drekal was originally Albanian, but six hundre of the mountainous district now called Kutsch, and founded one of the bravest and most warlike tribes in Montenegro. It is true that the hutsch have only recently be-come Montenegrin, and this story tells how they freed themselves finally and completely from the hated Turkish rule under the leader-

ship of Marko Marko is first heard of at the age of 1a. He was then a shepherd, guarding his father flocks in the mountains. Two Turks at tempted to take some of the sheep, where sequence of this deed he was outlawed and lived thus, making periodical descents or the Prince of Montenegro, hearing of valor, sent for him, and placed him in a bodyguard. This is a great honor, as a bodyguard consists of but thirty men, pick from the bravest men of Montenegro, who cowardice is unknown. On reacting a age of 3, Marko returned to his native his and tormented the Turks in such a main that, by day, he was obliged to hide in cave by night, heading a small band of his trible surprised and killed numerous simparties of Turks. The object of this was doubt to force the Turks to declare we have a faster to send an army, for it was we known the Kutsch were nighting at the stigation of Montenegro, and that, show the Kutsch be attacked, the whole of Montenegro would come to their aid. The design war was at last declared in 1862, and Prin Nikita immediately gave the command the Kutsch to Marko, who thus found hims at the age of 32 at the head of it e clain. the Prince of Montenegro, hearing of the kutsch to Marko, who thus found husself at the age of 32 at the head of tre clair.

At the very beginning of the war Marko gained the biggest victory of the whole campaign. An army of 12,000 Turks was sent against the Kutsch, and, when it became known, the Minister of War of Montenegro strongly counseled Marko to fall back into Montenegro proper, and wait till his small tribe could be sufficiently reinforced. But tribe could be sufficiently reinforced to the trees 1,300 and 2,000 men, ambusched the Turks in his native mountains, and fought the famous battle of Fundina. It was a termible fight. The Turks were surrounded on all sides by the flerce kutsch, whom they could not see, and, when completely demorate

please to those when was tanged to color presented wheth the correct number asked for had been given, with a piece of Plais to the color of the better than the property of the property of the hadron of the beeners endeavored or not determined the was about to be to the third of the beeners endeavored or not determined on the best of the bes

ive feature of the McKinley funeral train. The most popular of all the methods adopted was the placing of coins on the track so that the train might pass over them, simishing flat the pleces of money as a mark of identification in years to come. This practice was not confined to any particular point or crowd but was indulged in generally all along the route. The intuitied coins were afterwards gathered up by their owners and displayed with much crite. At some stations, according to the train conductors, so many coins were placed on the rails that it caused a slight lar to the crash stray passed over them.

Coins of different denominations aggregating at least several hundred dollars were stream along the track at 1 mon Station between these relic hunters seamed to appreciate the occasion and surroundings, and instead of making a rust for their properties soon as the train had personal waited units it was out of sight hefore picking up the crushed of making a rust for their properties soon as the train had personal waited units it was out of sight hefore picking up the crushed coins, and he common mute consent each was allowed to have his or her own without the least quitibling among them.

At Roop Station a prominent and wealthy resident of the Shadwide district placed of the knadwide district placed of the irruin started to chake it of but it material of the irruin started to chake it of but it material of the irruin started to chake it of but it material.

Vending Raitlesnakes From a Boat

From the Mideenthre Section.

1.4 Choose, We, Sept. 16. 4 stenenge craft with a strategy corgo attrived to the city to-day. It was a small open have manned by two new, who say they follow the ever for their living, and the cargo was a large collection of live rettlessmakes. The said they secured the collection to Minnesota and succeeded in selling the smakes he river towns. Though they claimed the farge were not drawn, one of the next handled the snakes with impunity.

MARRIAGES MADE BY ANTS. How the Insects Select Husbands for the

From the Denver Republican. W. I. Baize, a merchant of Manila, is at the Brown Palace Hotel. He has recently been travelling in the island of Sulu for a month, and tells of some curious marriage customs there. Said he last night:

"A most curious custom is to be found in that island It obtains only among some of the of the more savage tribes of the far interior, called the Kakkohattchochka (I won't swear to the spelling) tribe. These savages are very primitive people indeed, and very savage in all their manners of life. There are not above 10,000 of this tribe, and they live in the mountains of the interior. The worth going miles to see I saw the cere-

mony last month, and I shall not soon forget it.

When a young woman comes to the age of 14 she is deemed marriageable. A notice is given out by the town crier that on a certain day the young woman will be given in marriage. This day is within a month of the fourteenth birthday of the lady concerned, and is chosen by her, according to ancient custom. And the choosing of the day, by the way, is all that the bride has to say about the marriage. The crier also, a few days later, calls out the downy of the bride, and proclaims her charms aloud in the market place. So all the population is notified, and a goodly crowd of admirers gather to take their chance for the fair lady. The near relatives of the bride and the contestants—who have previously given their names in to the father of the girl—and a crowd of perhaps too persons, if the young woman is the daughter of a man of importance, gather to see the show.

On the morning of the marriage the bride

On the morning of the marriage the bride is taken out by her maids and rowned with lilies, and clad in white. Then, with much drum beating she is led forth, and passes among the suitors, and kisses each in turn. There she is wreathed with more flowers, and is seated to watch the fun.

Now, on that island of Sulu they have a kind of ant that puzzles the scientists, for it has a double set of mandibles, one above and one below the head, and both entirely independent in action. These arts play a leading part in the marriage ceremony. The might before the ceremony the village priest goes out by the light of the moon and opens an ant hill with secret rites, and carefully selects some ants, equal in number to the number of suitors. These are kept with care.

After the bride has kissed all the suitors After the bride has kissed all the solid in turn they go out to the hut where the antiare kept. The priest is there, and he takes an ant by the body and allows it to faster the lower mandible to the forefinger of the right hand of a young man. These ants are about an inch and a half long and have the most feredious hite you can imagine. Then most feredious hite you can imagine to his foreabout an inch and a half long and make the most feroclous hite you can imagine. Then, each suitor with an ant hanging to his fore-fluxer, the young men go back to the presence of the bride. Then there are long and elaborate rites, while the young men go around and daper before the bride, each with a monstrous ant hanging to his finger. Then she is blindfolded, and the young men are lined up for the selection. for the selection The drums are beaten with renewed vigor The drums are beaten with renewed vigor

The drums are heaten with renewed vigor and the bride goes along the line of the suitors and inserts her foreinger in the upper mandide of the ants that hang to the fingers of the suitors, each in turn. The first ant that closes his bincer on the digit of the fair lady wins her for the man to whose finger it is hinging. Then the chosen bridegroem strikes the and to the ground and crushes it with his her, and in comes the priest and marries the comple. Afterward the ants that have been used in the ceremony are is no out and cooked and a portion is given in each guest to be eaten like the wedding cake in divilized lands.

### LUCKY AND UNLUCKY FALLS The Distance Often Less Important Than the Way of Alighting.

From the New Orleans Times-Democ There is something rather curious to me about the distances that men may fail without getting burt, observed a New Orleans contractor yesterday, "but it is not always the case that a drunken man can fall further than other men without getting bruised a or killed. In my own experience in cor-struction work I have observed a few in stances where perfectly sober men have fallen great distances without getting hurt course, as a general thing, a man whose muscles are thoroughly relaxed on account of the influence of liquor is less liable to injury than the sober man, who ill make all kinds of efforts to catch himself, and who will in this way endanger his limbs by making them

But I recall the case of a man who was working on a building with me several years working on a building with the several years ago, and at the time he was engaged on the fifth story. He was working in one of the windows in the side of the building. In some way he lost his balance and went head over their down the side of the building toward the sidewalk. The sight made me sick, and I was actually afraid to look on the sidewalk below, because I felt certain that my friend the sidewalk below, because I felt certain that my friend the sidewalk below. way he lost his balance and went head over heers down the side of the building toward the sidewalk. The sight made me sick, and I was actually afraid to look on the sidewalk below, because I felt certain that my friend had been mashed into a pulp by the long fail. We got down to the ground as soon as possible. I was surprised when I failed to see my friend life had not stopped on the sidewalk, but went crashing into the cellar. I rushed into the cellar, and you can imagine with a smile on he face and making his way to the short dumpy steps that led up out of the cellar. I asked him if he was not hurt, and he replied that the fall jolted him a little and that his blood chilled somewhat while he was going through the air, but he was not hurt. He had struck an iron grate that worked rather easily on its hinges, and this apparatus allowed him to slide with ease into the basement, and it was this simple device that saved his life. He was perfectly soher at the time, too.

But now mark what happened to another friend of mine while he was under the influence of winskey. He was not drunk, but he was in that condition called comfortably full. He was walking along a sidewalk that was as smooth and as even as any I ever saw. For some maccountable reason he fell. His head hit first, and it struck in away that threw him over on his back. The turn was sudden, spasmodic and seemed to have heen caused by a huscular relatation. He never regathed consciousness. His skull was fractured badly, and he died in a lew hours. These things go to show that it is not so much a question of hew far a man fails. How a fellow hits seems to be far more important man the matter of distance.

### GENTALITY DISCOURAGED. The Outcome of Hawkins's Trying to Recall a Name and Face.

From the Chicago Tribune. Hawkins is a man who prides himself on his good memory. It is his boast that he never forgets a face. And when the name has escaped him be usually finds a way to

If just takes a little quickness of wit, is the way he put: it. It is always easy to make a men who speaks to you feel at home It don't cost anything, and never can tell how much good it may do you some time". Hawkins spent three years as superin-

tendent of a plough factory in Des Moines, is Later he was for a couple of years at the head of a similar enterprise in Columbus, Chio. The last five years he has lived in Chango tonsequently he frequently meets oid acquaintances on the street. He met one the other day who upset all his theories and gave his friends a good chance to poke fun at his former boasts. When he got off the elevator at noon he noticed a man standing in the doorway who stared at him inquiringly. Hawkins returned the stare though to save his life he could not represently the man steped up to him and add.

Presently the man steped up to him and naid.

"Isn't this Mr. Hawkins?"

"Yes, sir."

"Hiram J. Hawkins?"

"Yes, 'weil, I'm Sawdell,' said the stranger, extending a hand. Neither name nor face vonvexed any trace of meaning to Hawkins, but he promptly proceeded to put his quick wits into operation.

"Tow-de-do, Sawdell," he said. "How's everything in Columbias?"

"Columbus," said the man, with an expression of sarprise. "Why, I knew you in bes Moines, Ia.

"Why, of course, said Hawkins, sure he was on the right track now. "I remember you well. How't things at the plough works."

Plough works' said the stranger. "I

works? Plough works! said the stranger 'I don't know anything about the ploug works. But don't you remember Polly. 'Ally sure, said the new desperate Hawkins with an embarrassed laugh. 'Of course i remember Polly How are you, Polly, anyway?"
I'm not Polly, said the stranger. I'm
the man who, married her Polly used to
do your washing, and she always told me
that if I saw you I was to say that you owed
her for two weeks, work
I tawking gave the man a dellar to get rid
of him ife is uncertain still whether or
not be was the rights of a new species of
confidence rates.

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LONG ISLAND'S PICKLES.

More Than \$100,000 Will Be Brought to

the Farmers by This Year's Crop. Out on Long Island just now there is considerable rejoicing over pickles. It is spired by the fact that the farmers are anywhere from \$100,000 to \$150,000 richer because of a successful pickle orop this

year. One farmer said: "It takes something like two hundred million pickles to supply the yearly demand of New York city. That number of pickies are salted every year by the factories on Long Island.

"The market price for encumbers is from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a thousand. Then market is a quick one. We can sell the cucumbers as fast as we can pick them. The great pickle-raising part of Long The great pickle-raising part of Long Island is within a radius of ten or twelve miles around Smithtown, Kings Park, Greenlawn, Huntington, Hicksville, Central

Greenlawn, Huntington, Hicksville, Central Park and Farmingdale. The weather this year has been all that could be desired, and some of the fields are yielding more than 100,000 pickles to the acre. "As an instance of what the pickle crop will do for some people I will tell you about a German friend of mine. Last spring he bought a farm near Kings Park. He went into \$1,700 for it. He planted it in pickle cucumbers. Thus far he has gathered 400,000 pickles from four acres, which have yielded him \$450, and if he gets in all his vielded him \$450, and if he gets in all his

yielded him \$450, and if he gets in all his crop before the frost strikes it will nearly clear his farm from debt.

This good luck of the farmers with pickles comes at a good time. For a few years back we have not been having good crops. Just when the pickle industry was at its prime, blight and mildew attacked the crops and for several years ruined them.

Four years ago Prof. F. A. Serrine of the Jamaica branch of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station began investigations to kill the blight. He devised a means of spraying the crops. He induces: investigations to kill the blight. He devised a means of spraying the crops. He induced farmers to plant certain fleids, and then he went to work at them. Soveral fleids adjoining he did not touch. The plants in the sprayed fields bore fine crops, those in the unsprayed fields turned brown with rust and died without producing crops.

These experiments were carried on for two years, and the result was the same. The farmers were persuaded to make the experiment, and now the industry is approaching something of its oid-time proportions. Next year many more farmers on Long island will try the planting of pickle crops, and the prospects are that they will

crops, and the prospects are that they will make a lot of money.

## JIED.

ADAMS On Saturday, Sept 21, 1901 in Brooklyn, Alice, wife of Charles Adams, and Caughter of John Taylor and the late Julia Deming

Heights, Pierrepont st., near Monroe pl., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1901, at 2 o'clock F. M. DELMONICO.—At Colorado Springs, on Friday, Sept. 25, 1901, suddenly, Charles C. Delmonico of New York.

QUERNEY On Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, William Vincent Querney. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 23, 1901, from the Church

of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 90th st. pear 3d av. M. Relatives and friends and men

# Religious Hotices.

SERVICES will be held in Plymouth Church, Broosdyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 22, at 7.45 P. M. At the requires of the Hev. Dr. Hillis, the Hon. S. Wane will address the meeting on The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley as Cilizen, Statesman and Friend. SPIRITUALISM 713 Lexington av. 58th st. Meetings resumed. Mrs. licien Temple Brigham, Inspirational speaker, morning and evening. Susan-gers welcome, good music, all seats free.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21ST AND 4TH AV.
Choral Service. 11 and 8 P M.
Pracher, the Rev. Dr. Parks.
Lucy Baker at the Organ. Art Sales and Exhibitions.

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